

EXPEDITED TESTING REVIEW ACTIVITY: 2012 RELEASED ITEMS FOR THE SOL TEST

KNOW THESE EVENTS, AND
YOU'RE ON THE WAY TO
SUCCESS!

JAMESTOWN WAS THE FIRST PERMANENT ENGLISH COLONY IN NORTH AMERICA IN 1607.



The colony established at Jamestown, VA was the first permanent English settlement in North America. It was established in 1607 – long before the Pilgrims settled in Plymouth. Since this is a Virginia history course, this is likely to appear on the exam in some manner.

In Jamestown, there were also two other very important “firsts”: the first representative government, known as the House of Burgesses and the first enslaved Africans brought to an English colony. Both events took place in 1619 – twelve years after the settlement of the area, and still a year before the Mayflower Compact was signed and Plymouth was established.

THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON ESTABLISHED THE COLONY AT JAMESTOWN

Virginia is actually unique in that it was established as a business venture. Other English Colonies were established for different reasons. Know all of these:

Virginia — A business venture by the VA Company of London, which found profits via tobacco.

Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colony — established for religious freedom by the Pilgrims and Puritans.

Pennsylvania — Established by the Quaker, William Penn, who wanted religious toleration.

The Carolinas — established as plantation colonies to produced rice, indigo, and tobacco.

Georgia — a debtor's colony.



GEOGRAPHY PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE WAY PEOPLE LIVE.

New England colonies, for example, were perfectly suited to shipbuilding and trade due to the forests and coastline filled with perfect harbors.

In the Middle Colonies, more fertile land made the region a breadbasket for the colonies.

Finally, in the South, rich fertile land on the coastal plains was perfect for plantation agriculture: rice, indigo, and tobacco.



NEW ENGLAND TOWN HALL MEETINGS

Town hall meetings often took place in local churches in New England. The most democratic region in the country was New England.

In the Middle Colonies, things were very democratic as well. There were property restrictions on the vote; however, most adult men could cast a ballot.

The least democratic region of the nation was the South. There, indentured servitude and slavery were common, and very few men voted.

No women voted in any region...



THE ENGLISH, THE SPANISH, AND THE FRENCH

Interactions with the Native Americans in North America are frequently on the SOL Test.

The Spanish were known for cruelty towards Native American societies. They wanted, “God, Gold, and Glory!”

The French were known for being much more tolerant of Native American culture, and for establishing peaceful relations based on trade.

The English, who were less likely to try to convert Indians to Christianity, often fought with Native Americans over land encroachment.



THE GREAT AWAKENING OF THE 1740S

The Great Awakening is remembered for two major reasons:

1. The Great Awakening caused a major resurgence in religious interest in the Colonies.
2. The Great Awakening caused many Americans to seek out a personal relationship with God – and to ignore their local ministers as a result. This led to a breakdown in the respect of authority in the American Colonies.



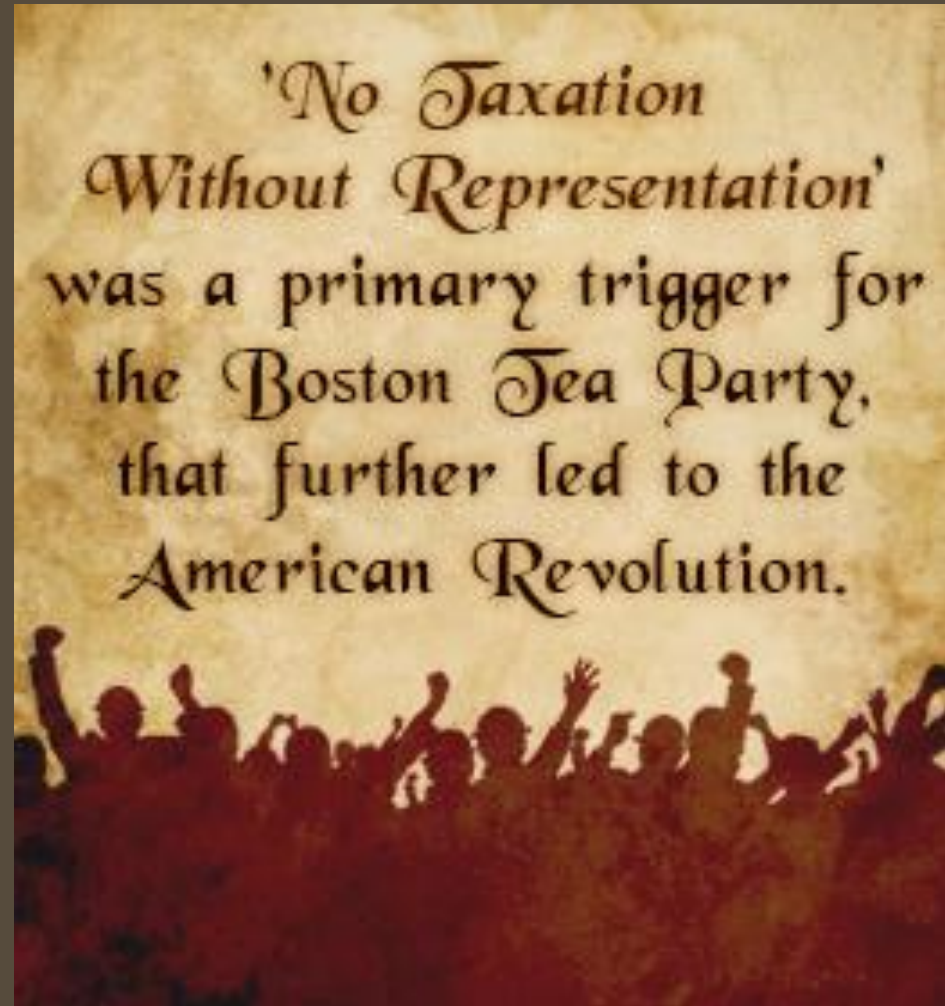
TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY!

Americans had a long held belief in natural rights — and the idea that governments were instituted among men to protect life, liberty, and property.

They also believed that no government was legitimate without the consent of the governed.

The people gave their consent through their representative in Parliament; however, Americans had no representatives!

NO TAXATION WITH OUT
REPRESENTATION! TAXATION WITHOUT
REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY!



THE FRENCH WERE OUR ALLIES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR — AND MOST OTHERS!

After the Battle of Saratoga, diplomat Benjamin Franklin was able to convince the French to join us as an ally in the War for Independence. This allowed Americans to successfully win the Revolution.

In the years since, France has continued to be one of our closest allies. We fought alongside the French in World War I; in World War II we fought to liberate France; and during the Cold War, the US and France were both members of NATO!



JOHN LOCKE AND THOMAS PAINE BOTH INFLUENCED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Declaration of Independence was strongly influenced by John Locke:

1. He articulated “Natural Rights”: the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in Jefferson’s words. And, he argued that the sole purpose of government was to protect these rights.
2. He believed that no government could rule without the consent of the government.
3. Thomas Paine wrote Common Sense.



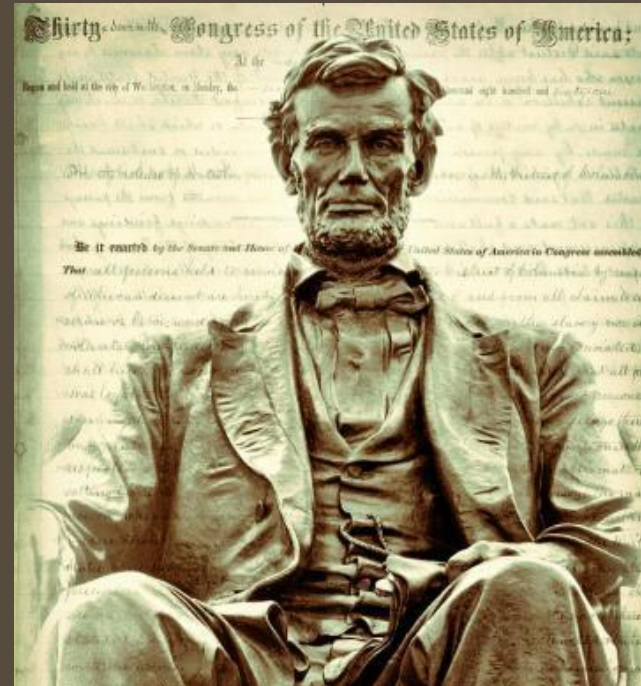
THE INFLUENCE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ON AMERICAN HISTORY

The Declaration of Independence has been invoked by a number of people in order to promote the idea that “All men are created equal.”

Some of the ways its been invoked:

1. MLK's “I Have A Dream” Speech.
2. The Seneca Falls Convention.
3. The 14th Amendment during Reconstruction.
4. The Civil Rights Act of 1964

Almost all civil rights movements invoke the D of I.



Lincoln invoked the Declaration of Independence in both his Gettysburg Address and in the Emancipation Proclamation.

GEORGE MASON WROTE THE VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS IN 1776

When Americans declared independence from England, each state wrote its own constitution. In Virginia, George Mason's Declaration of Rights was incorporated. The rights to freedom of speech, a free press, jury trials, the right to petition the government, and religious freedom were all included in this document. George Mason's Virginia Declaration of Rights was the most important document in shaping the Bill of Rights when it was added to the Constitution.



AMERICAN ADVANTAGES DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Although we were fighting against one of the most powerful nations on Earth during the Revolutionary War, there were several advantages held by the Continental Army:

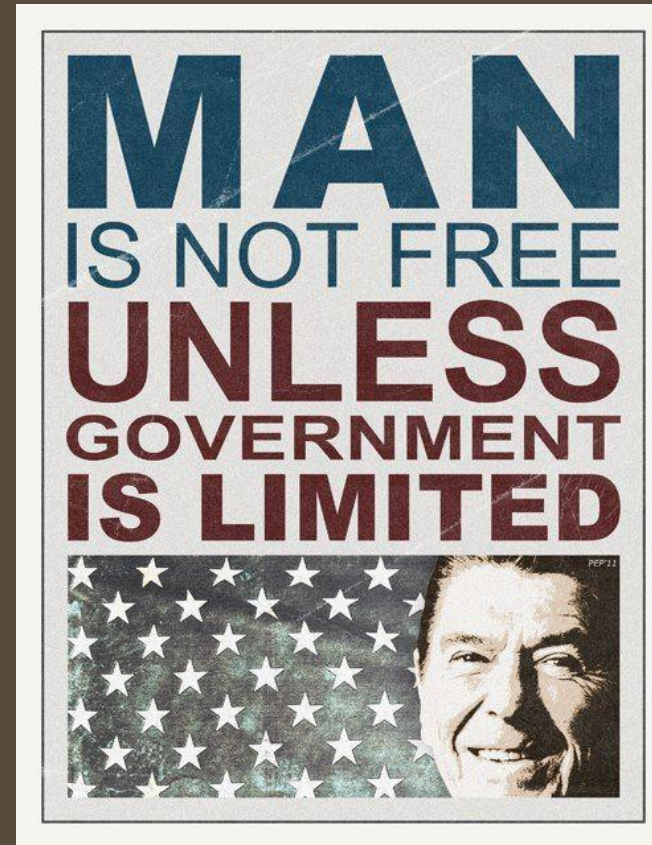
1. Familiarity with the terrain.
2. Willingness to use guerrilla tactics.
3. Allies: France, Spain, Holland.
4. Only one in three Americans was a reliable Loyalist, and the number declined as the war dragged on.



LIMITED GOVERNMENT IS A PRINCIPLE OF AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS.

The whole idea of constitutional law is to place limits on the powers of the government. In the United States, each of our governments, whether they be on the local, state, or national level, adheres to the principle of limited government. All of these:

1. The Articles of Confederation
2. The United States Constitution



THE FIRST POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM: HAMILTON'S FEDERALISTS VS. JEFFERSON'S DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS

The major point of argument between these two political parties was how much power the national government should have.

In general, Alexander Hamilton wanted to see the national government have more power: over the economy, and over the states.

Jefferson's Democratic-Republicans favored a system which gave the states more power over their own people.



CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL AND THE CASE OF *MARBURY V. MADISON*

In the case of Marbury V. Madison in 1803, Chief Justice John Marshall articulated the principle of Judicial Review.

The Supreme Court, he argued, had the exclusive responsibility to interpret laws passed by the Congress for constitutionality.

The Supreme Court could rule laws unconstitutional if they contradicted the values enshrined in the Constitution.



THE UNITED STATES ACQUIRED FLORIDA THROUGH THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY IN 1819.

On the SOL Test, you may need to know where certain regions of the United States are located and when they were acquired:

The Treaty of Paris of 1783 Boundaries

The Louisiana Purchase

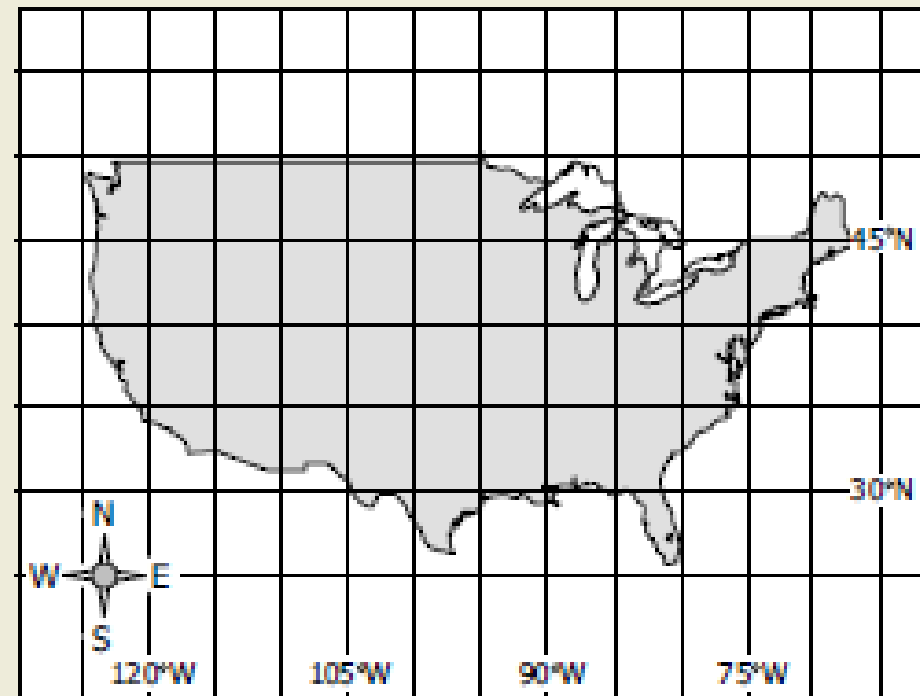
The Mexican Cession

Florida

The Oregon Country

Texas

Continental United States



ANDREW JACKSON EXPANDED PRESIDENTIAL POWERS BY USING THE VETO AND USING FORCE

Andrew Jackson was known for expanding the power of the Presidency while he was in office:

1. He used the veto more than any other Presidents – and all of the other Presidents combined at that time in history.
2. He destroyed the Bank of the United States – over the objections of the Congress.
3. He threatened to invade South Carolina when that state refused to pay the “Tariff of Abomination.”
4. He refused to enforce the Supreme Court’s decision in *Worcester V. Georgia* – leading to the trail of tears.

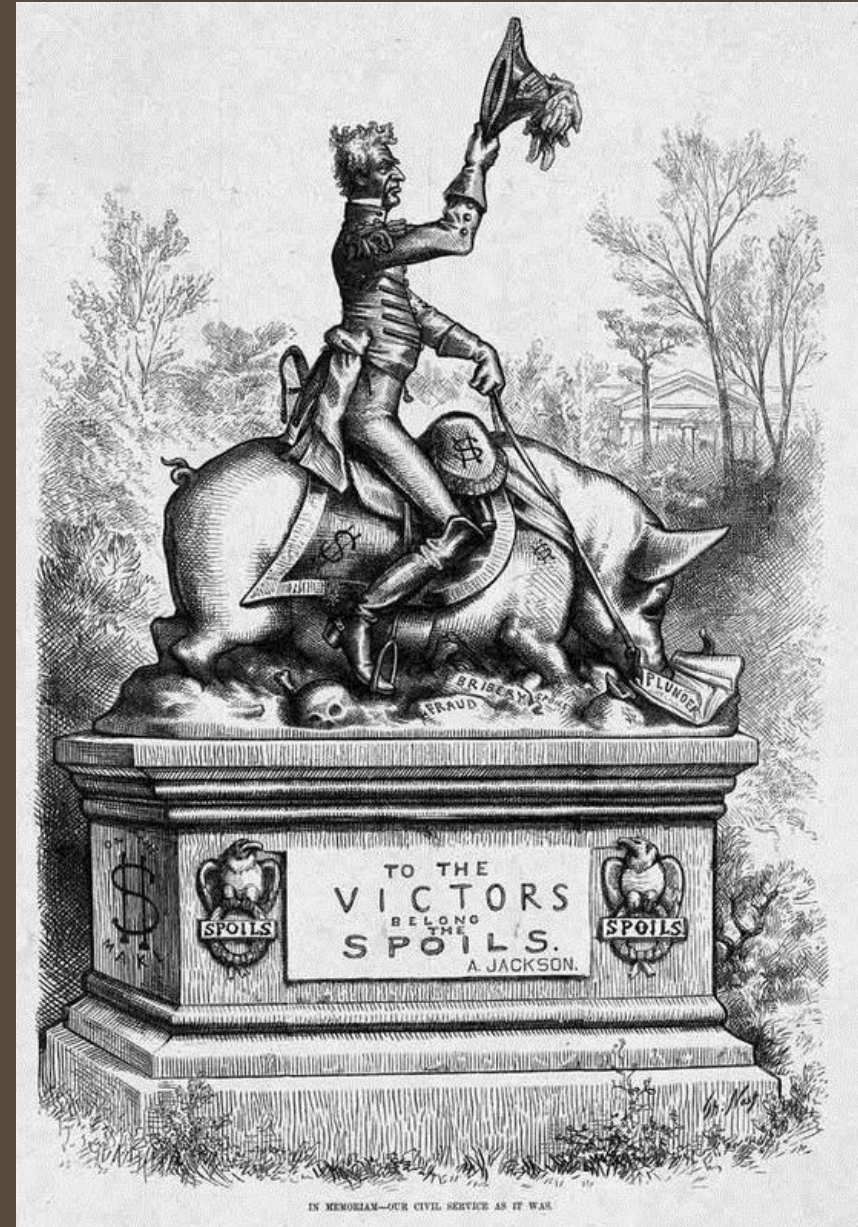


JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

Andrew Jackson had a strong, strong faith in the common man. He believed that the popular vote was the most important factor in creating the government.

1. He believed all men should be able to vote whether they owned property or not.

2. He thought the common man could do any job in the government, and he hired friends and supporters via the Spoils System.



ARRANGING EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Arranging events in chronological order is a skill you may need to use as well.

Using cause and effect relations in order to figure out the answers is often helpful.

For example, if you know that the annexation of Texas was a cause of the Mexican-American War, then you should easily be able to recall that The Battle of the Alamo took place before the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.



HOMESTEADERS AND OTHERS HEADED WEST

There were dozens of reasons to move to the West during the late 19th Century:

The Homestead Act — 160 acres of land.

The Transcontinental Railroad.

The Cattle Kingdom in Texas.

Mining Towns like Virginia City, NV.

Often, the going would be rough. Sod Houses on the Great Plains were not uncommon at all!



TO CONTROL SLAVES PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR, STRICT SLAVE CODES WERE ADOPTED.

There had been a series of slave uprisings during the 19th Century, a couple of which took place in Virginia:

Gabriel's Revolt in the year 1800.

Nat Turner's Uprising in 1831.

Virginians, like many other states responded by passing strict slave codes to control the movements of African-American enslaved people.



JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

Jefferson Davis was the President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War.

Don't confuse Jefferson Davis with either of these Confederate War heroes, both of whom were from Virginia:

Robert E. Lee – General in charge of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson – who was killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville.



THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG IS THE TURNING POINT OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The SOL Test may emphasize any of the turning point battles in American history.

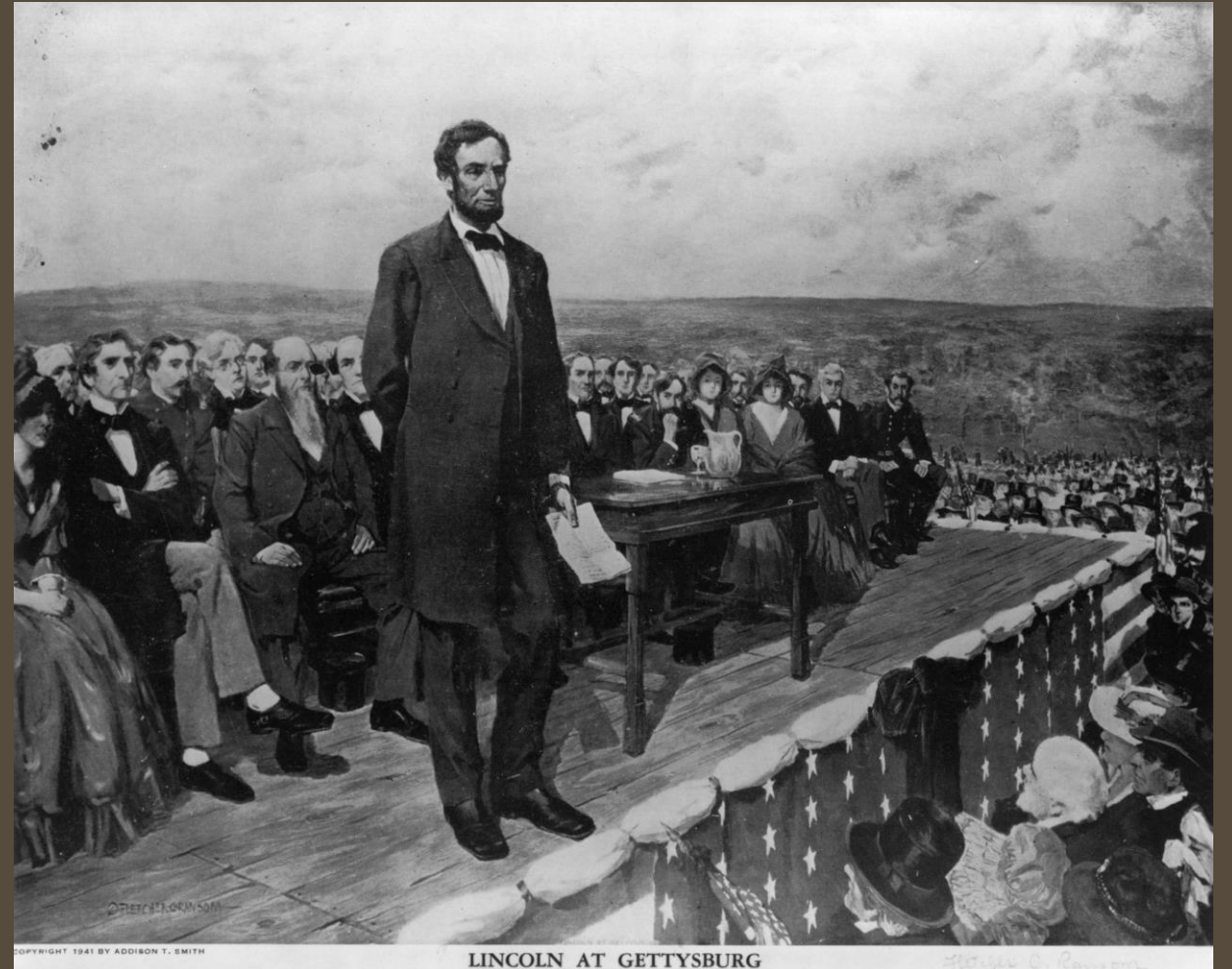
- The Battle of Saratoga was the turning point in the Revolutionary War.
- The Battle of Gettysburg was the turning point in the Civil War.
- During World War II, there were several turning point battles: Midway in the Pacific; Stalingrad on the Eastern Front; D-Day: the Invasion of Normandy on the Western Front.



THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS — ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address redefined the goals of the Union during the Civil War.

1. He dedicated a cemetery at Gettysburg, PA, where the turning point of the Civil War had occurred.
2. He recommitted Americans to the goal of Union — all states must adhere to the rules of the national government.
3. The “new birth of freedom” he talked about was a reference to newly freed slaves in America.



LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG

THE CONFEDERACY — THE SOUTHERN STATES — WERE RUINED ECONOMICALLY BY THE CIVIL WAR

After the Civil War, the Confederacy was ruined economically:

1. Confederate money was useless.
2. The slave system was permanently ended in the United States by the 13th Amendment.
3. Major cities like Atlanta and Richmond were physically destroyed.
4. It would take decades for the South to fully recover from the economic losses.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND RECONSTRUCTION

During the years after the Civil War, the Reconstruction of the nation was the top priority.

Lincoln's plan was the most generous to the South. "With malice towards none, with charity towards all... let us bind up the nation's wounds."

Lincoln was assassinated immediately after the Civil War, though, and the men who took over the Reconstruction – the Radical Republicans – were much less forgiving to the South. They were stronger advocates for African-Americans.



THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE CIVIL WAR ON THE NORTHERN STATES...

In the Northern States, industry prospered:

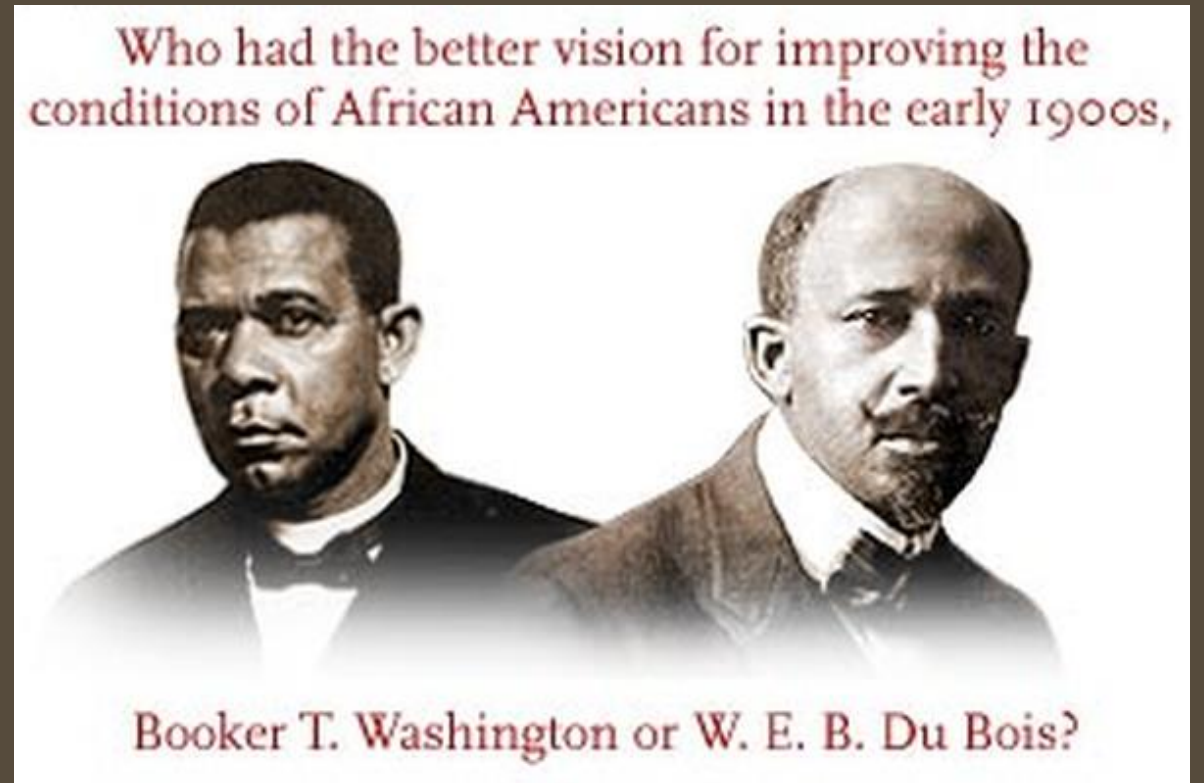
1. Banks made enormous profits. John Pierpont Morgan got his start in banking.
2. The railroad industry expanded and prospered. Andrew Carnegie started off in the railroads and later went on to dominate the steel industry.
3. Major factories emerged and productivity – which improved in an effort to satisfy the governments needs during the war – increased!



W.E.B. DUBOIS AND BOOKER T. WASHINGTON: CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS DURING THE 1900S

Booker T. Washington was the Virginian who established the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. He believed African-Americans could not immediately demand equal rights – they must gain education and job skills first.

W.E.B. DuBois on the other hand, believed in immediate equality for all African-Americans. He was one of the founder of the NAACP – the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.



REASONS FOR THE RISE OF INDUSTRY IN AMERICA DURING THE AGE OF INDUSTRY

Industry grew rapidly in America for a whole variety of reasons. There were several major advantages in America:

1. Natural Resources were abundant.
2. Cheap laborers: Immigrants.
3. The Growth of Corporations.
4. Laissez-Faire Economic policies. The Government almost never made any rules placing restrictions on industry or businesses.



THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT

For many years, there was no desire on the part of the US Government to place any restrictions on the corporations and industries in America; however during the Progressive Era, two major law were passed:

The Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)

The Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)

Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft were very active in breaking up trusts and monopolies – like the Standard Oil Company. They were known a “trustbusters.”



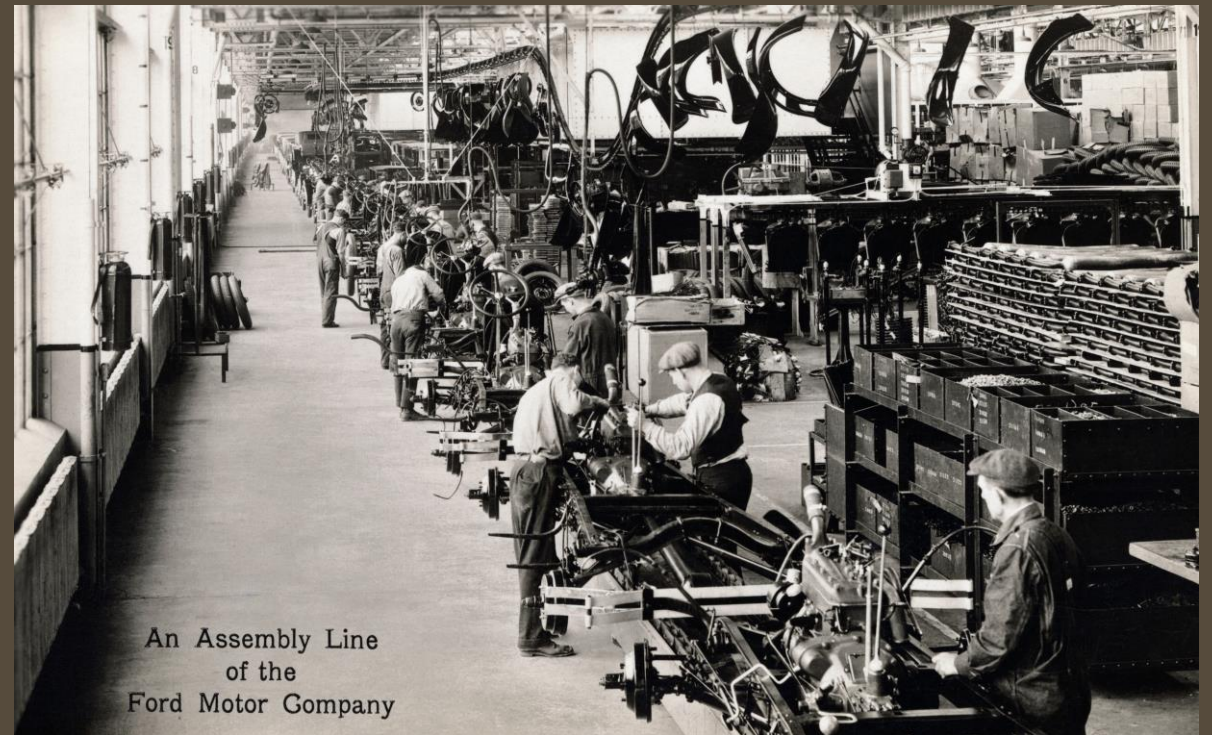
INCREASED WORKER PRODUCTIVITY DUE TO THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

There were a variety of factors which led to increased productivity in the United States during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

The use of new technologies and machines to build products. Inventions like the train, the steamboat, and the cotton gin made work easier and more worthwhile.

The use of the assembly line and factory system to build products.

Increased interest in worker productivity methods.

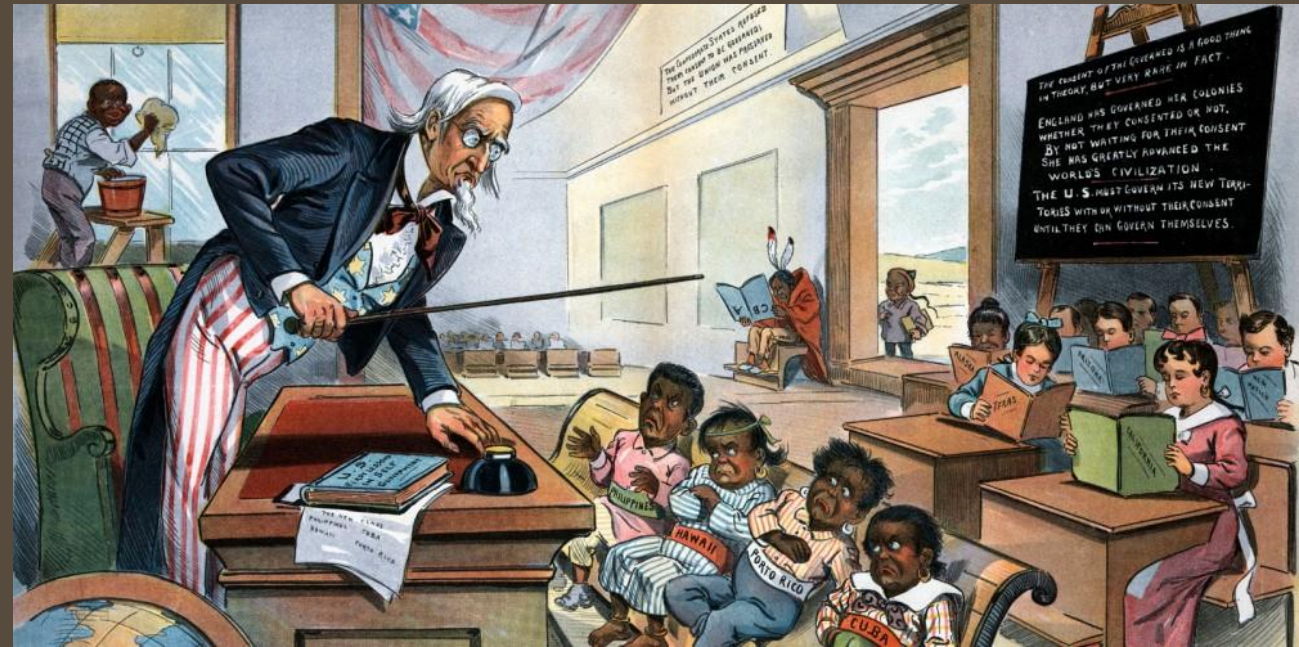


An Assembly Line
of the
Ford Motor Company

THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM AND ECONOMIC EXPANSION — 1890S - 1917

There were a variety of places which the United States attempted to take over at the end of the 19th Century, often- it would seem, anyway — for the express purpose of expanding trade networks:

1. Hawaii
2. Puerto Rico
3. Midway Islands
4. Guam
5. The Philippines



AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICIES ARE OFTEN GEARED TOWARDS PROFITABLE BUSINESS VENTURES.

There are a number of occasions in American history when our foreign policy choices have been linked to the creation of business opportunities:

1. The Open Door Policy in China.
2. Roosevelt's "Big Stick" Diplomacy
3. William Howard Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy"

Alfred Thayer Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* argued that a strong navy was essential to creating and protecting trade opportunities.



THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

In both World War I and World War II – and later during the Vietnam War – a draft was required in order find enough men to fight the war.

The Selective Service Act required all men over the age of 18 to register for the draft, and when their numbers were called, they were brought into the Armed Forces.

The Selective Service Act is still around today, and men must register for the draft at the age of 18.



THE GREAT MIGRATION — AFRICAN AMERICANS MOVED TO NORTHERN CITIES

The movement of African-Americans from the South towards Northern Industrial cities began to take place in the 1910s. African Americans left sharecropping jobs in the South, where “Jim Crow” segregation laws were the rule, to take industrial jobs in major northern cities like Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, or St. Louis.

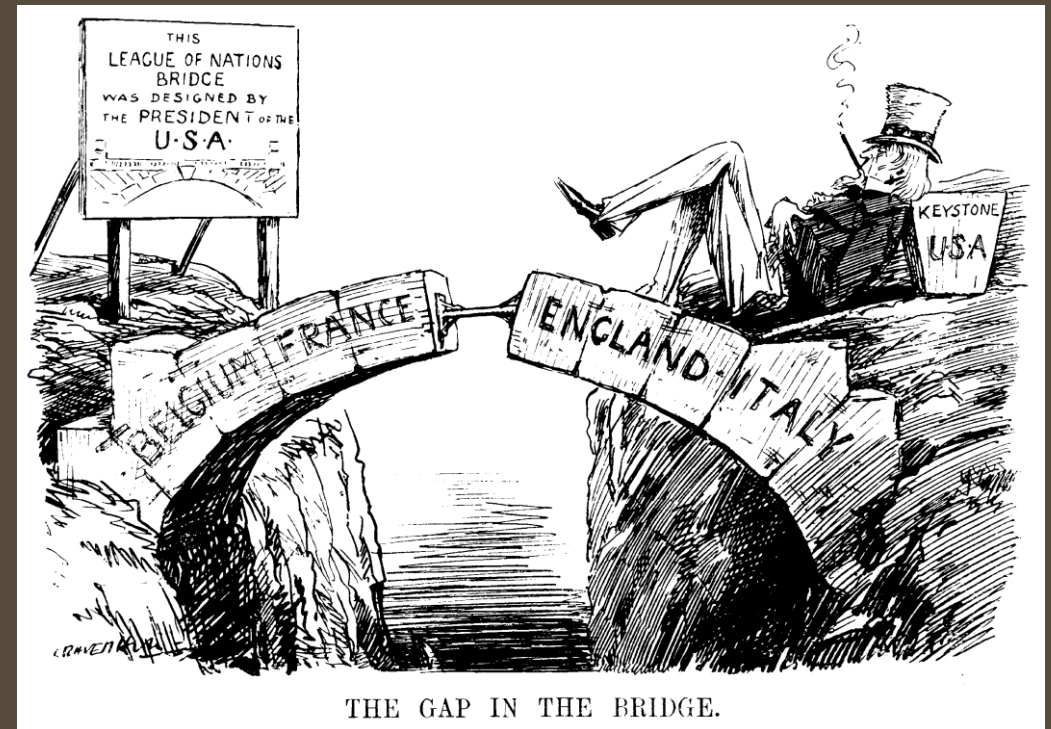
As more African-Americans entered these cities, they found segregation could also exist in the North...



AFTER WORLD WAR I, THE US DID NOT JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS OR SIGN THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

President Woodrow Wilson was strongly in favor of both the Treaty of Versailles and US participation in the League of Nations. After all, his 14 Point Plan had been the basis of both the treaty and the international peacekeeping organization.

Even though Wilson had worked hard to get the Treaty of Versailles written, he needed the United States Senate to ratify the treaty. That never happened, because some Senators, most notably Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, believed that this treaty would cause Americans to lose their sovereignty.



WHAT CAUSED THE GREAT DEPRESSION?

There are a ton of answers to this one as well:

1. Over-extension of credit to consumers.
2. Speculation in the Stock Market.
3. Over production.

Now, the cause of the crisis:

1. The Stock Market Crash – “Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929.”

Finally some results of the Stock Market Collapse:

1. Bank Failures, Unemployment, Homelessness.



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL PROGRAMS TO FIX THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal attempted to do three (3) things.

1. To provide basic needs: food, shelter, and clothing to men and women in desperate need. (FERA, Social Security)
2. To provide jobs for the unemployed. (CCC, WPA, PWA, or the TVA.)
3. To prevent future economic depressions. (FDIC, SEC.)



THE FEDERAL RESERVE CONTROLS THE MONEY SUPPLY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Federal Reserve Act was passed during the 1910s under Woodrow Wilson. By controlling the amount of money in circulation and by setting prime lending rates all across the United States, they are able to help along – or hinder – the growth of the economy.

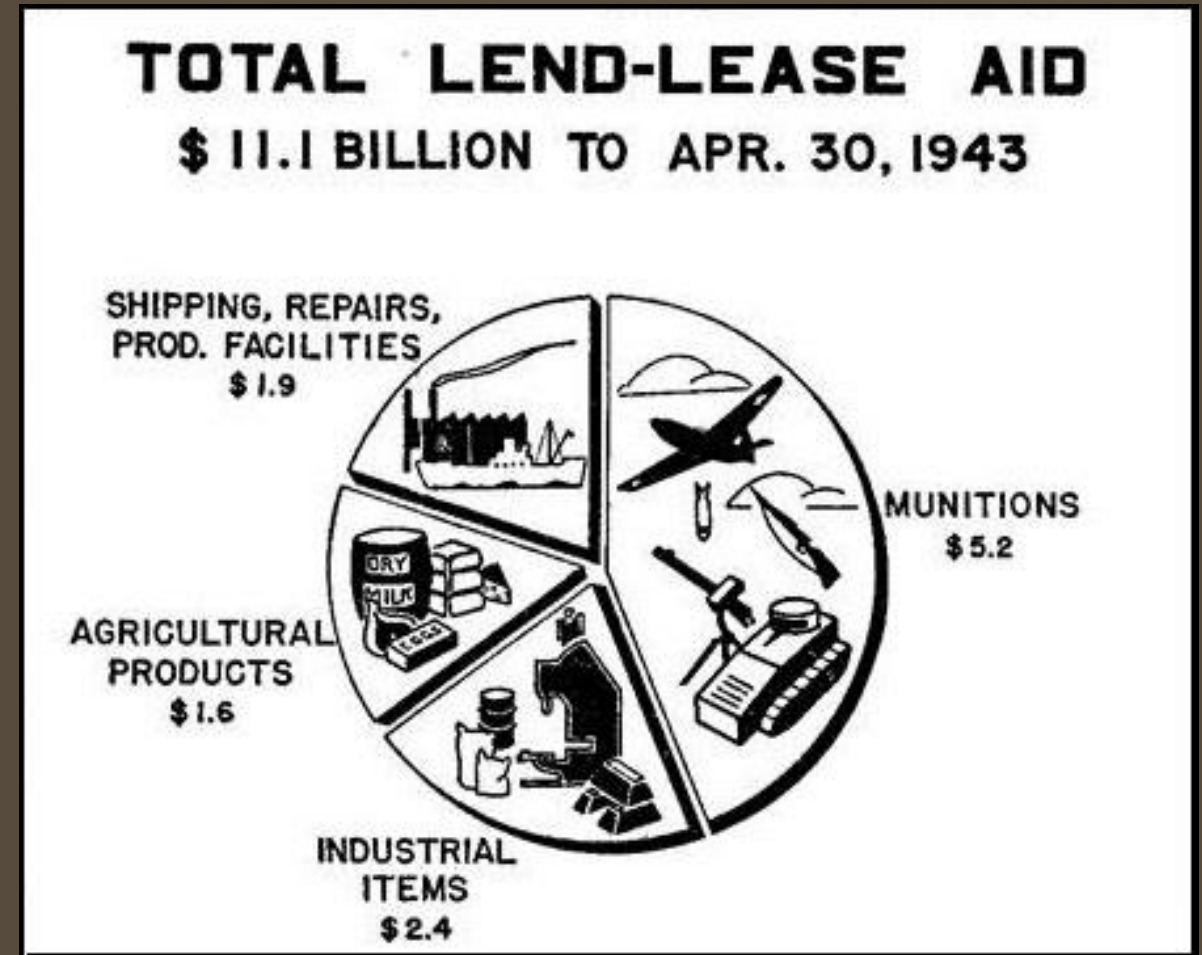
The failure of the Federal Reserve to solve some of the problems in the US Economy during the Great Depression probably prolonged the crisis.



THE LEND-LEASE ACT

One of the steps taken by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) as we prepared for entry into World War II was the Lend-Lease Act.

1. The Cash and Carry Policy – allowed allies to get war material if they paid cash and carried it out themselves.
2. The Lend-Lease Act – allowed Americans to let our allies in Europe “borrow” military equipment.
3. The Atlantic Charter – document signed by FDR and Winston Churchill in which Americans pledged to support the war effort in Europe against Nazi tyranny.



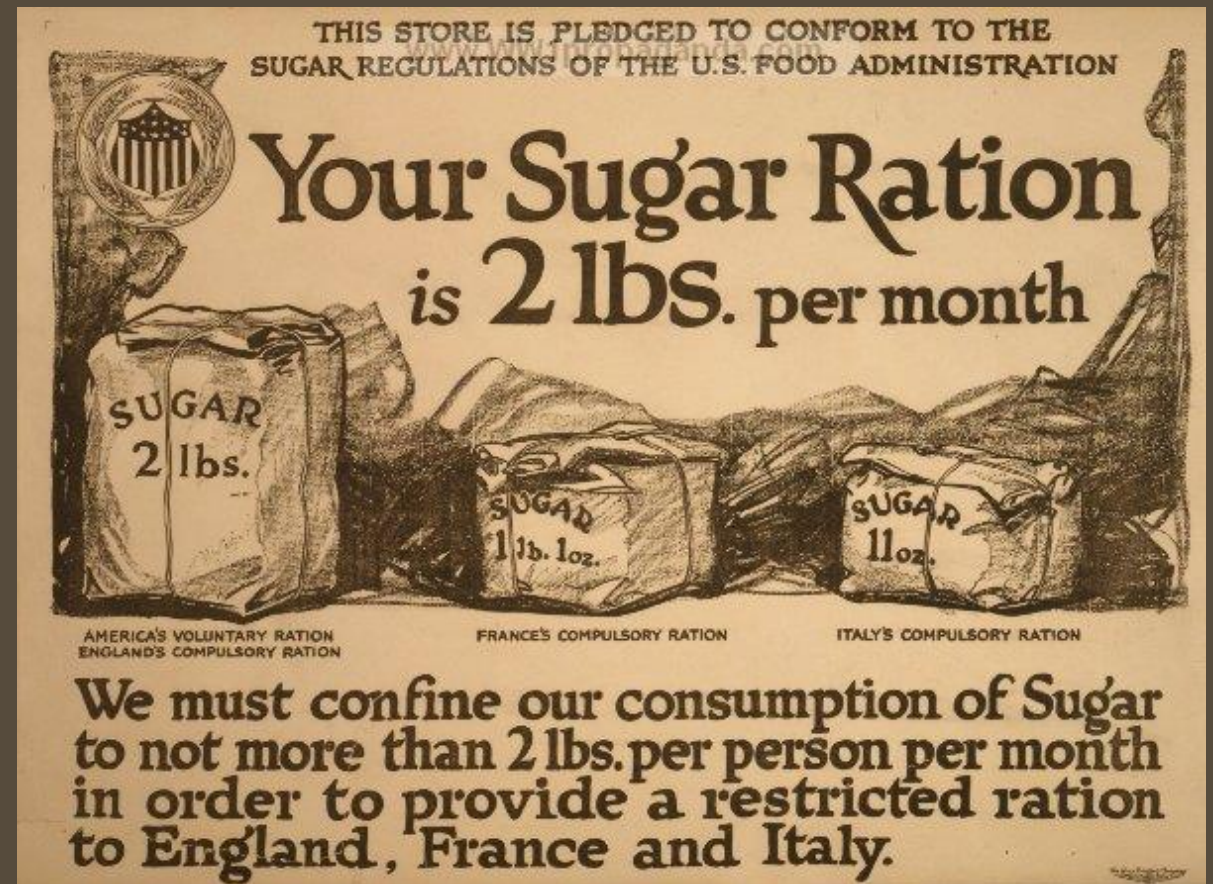
LIFE ON THE HOME FRONT

Americans on the home front were drastically impacted by the War efforts.

Millions of Americans worked to produce weapons and munitions for our army and navy or other nations' armed services.

Rationing went into effect, meaning that you could purchase only limited quantities of certain items.

Volunteerism increased dramatically, in order to provide for the needs of soldiers.

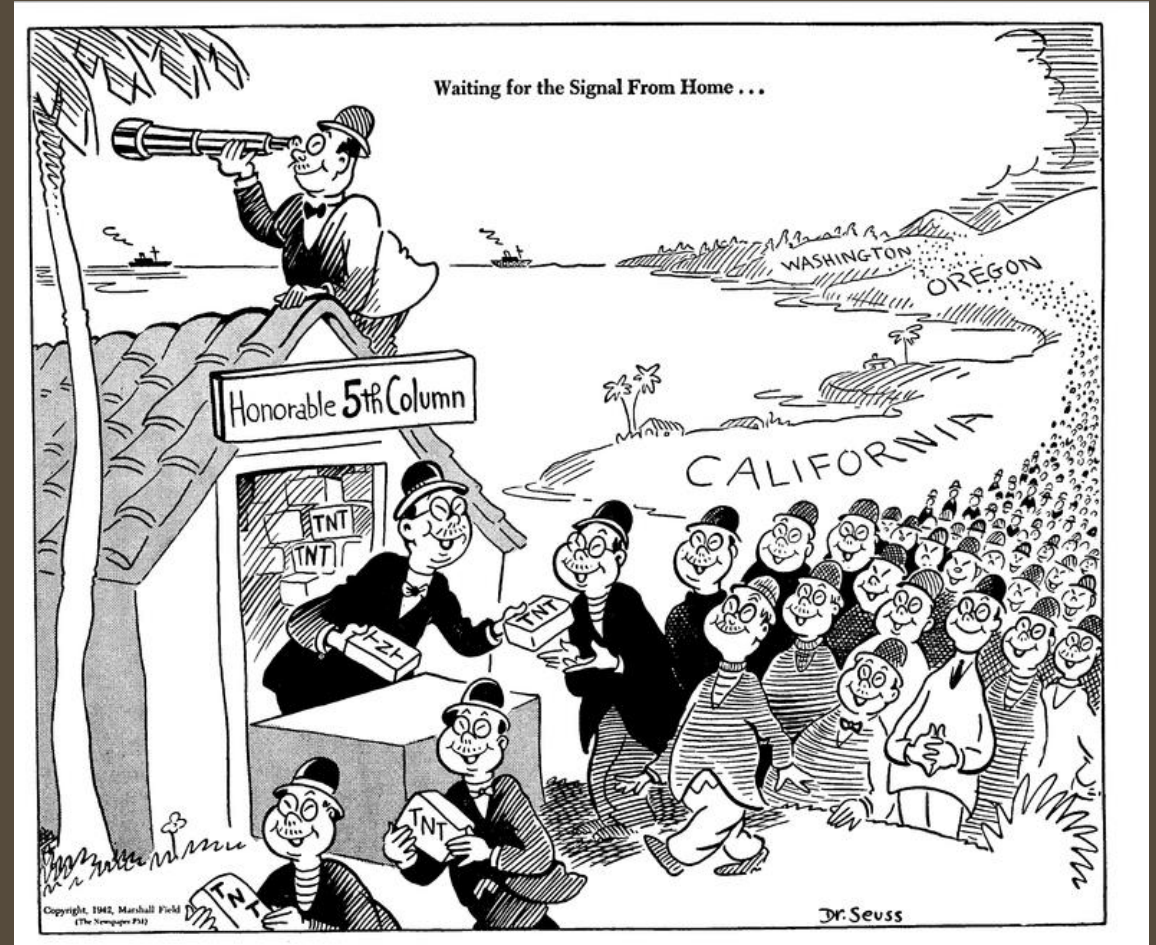


JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMPS

The Japanese Americans who were placed in relocation camps during World War II were considered possible enemies.

Many Americans worried that these Japanese-Americans would sympathize with their ancestral homeland and attempt to sabotage American factories or help with an invasion of the main land.

These fears were unfounded and largely based in racist beliefs: no Italian or German Americans, for example, were locked up in relocation camps.



NISEI REGIMENTS DURING WORLD WAR II

The Nisei were second generation Japanese-Americans who were born as US citizens.

Despite their American citizenship and identity, many of these people were forced into “relocation camps” during World War II – robbed of their liberties and their property until the end of the war.

Some Japanese Americans, however, volunteered to fight for the same nation which treated their families so poorly. The Nisei regiments fought mostly in Italy during World War II.

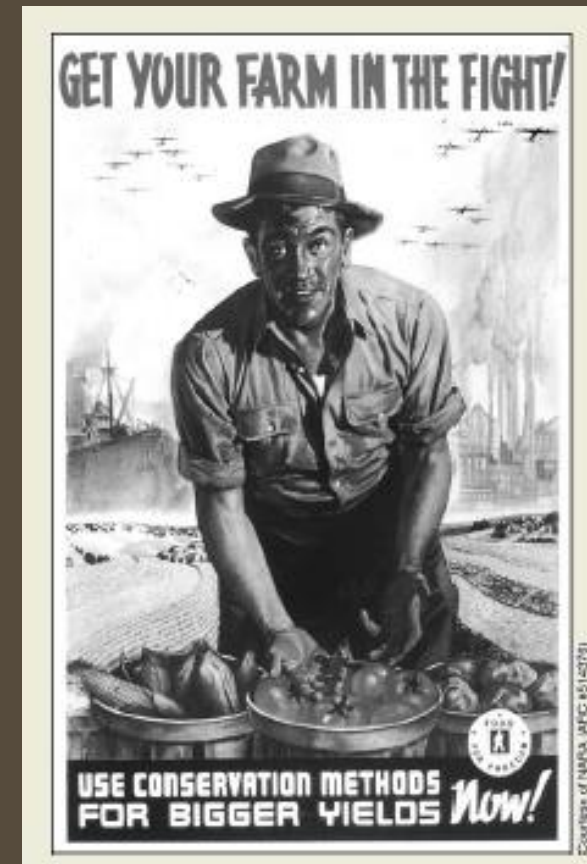
After World War II, Ronald Reagan signed a bill to compensate Japanese Americans for the losses they had been forced to endure during World War II.



WORLD WAR II PROPAGANDA POSTERS

During World War II, propaganda posters were used for a variety of reasons. Study each poster you see on the SOL Test and determine its use.

1. It may be a poster encouraging people to buy war bonds or “Liberty Bonds.” This was the way the government raised money to fight the war.
2. Some posters encouraged women to take jobs in factory production.
3. Other posters simply vilified the enemies: The Germans in World War I and World War II; the Japanese in World War II.
4. Finally, many posters encouraged people make sacrifices for the good of the men fighting the war.



THE CODE OF BUSHIDO — FIGHTING TO THE DEATH

During World War II, Japanese soldiers were indoctrinated into the code of Bushido, or The Way of the Warrior.

Japanese soldiers and civilians alike were trained to basically fight to the death. This made the conduct of World War II far more brutal than any other wars which had been fought in American history.

At the end of World War II, many Japanese soldiers and civilians chose to take their own lives rather than surrender to the American forces arriving on their islands.

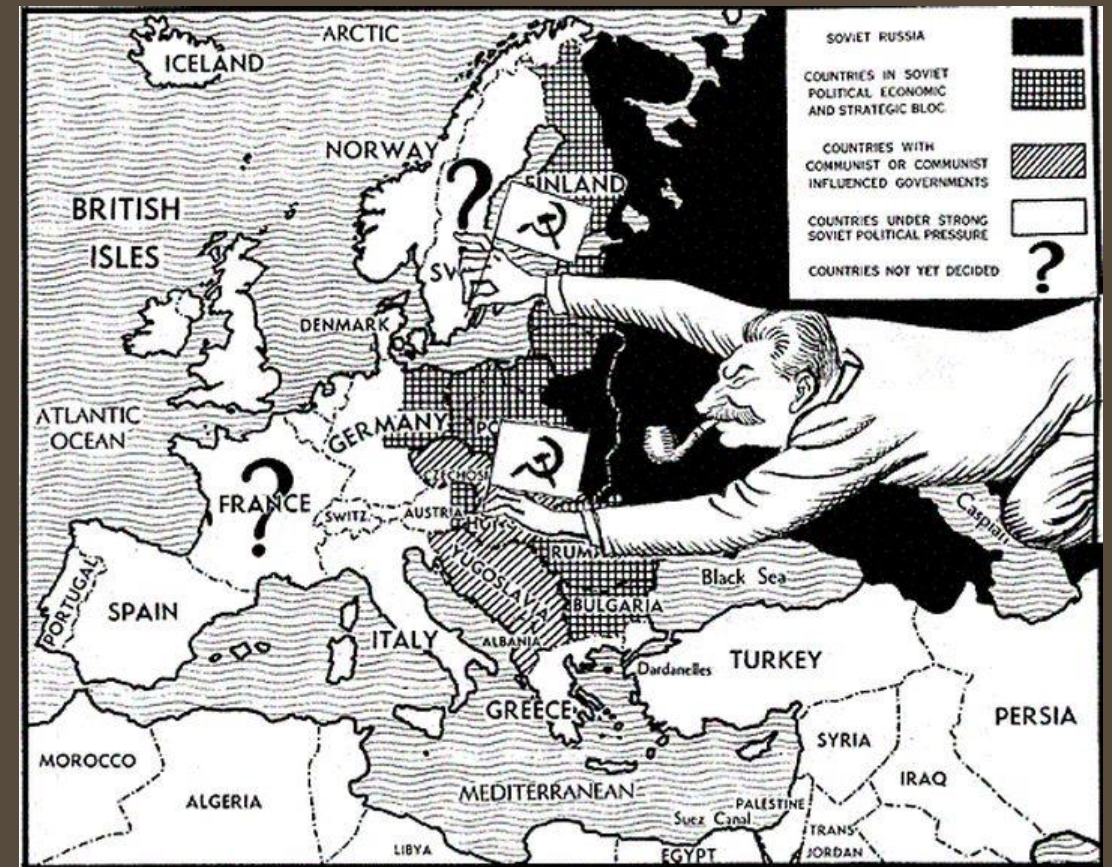


AFTER WORLD WAR II, PRESIDENT HARRY S TRUMAN LED AMERICANS INTO THE COLD WAR

Our adversary during the Cold War was the Soviet Union (USSR). This was a war of ideas more than a war of bombs and bullets; however, Truman made a number of bold moves to stop the spread of communism, including:

1. The Berlin Airlift
2. The Truman Doctrine: \$400 Million in Aid to Turkey & Greece.
3. The Marshall Plan: Over \$13 Billion to rebuild Europe.
4. The Korean War.

Truman wanted to stop the influence of the Soviets!



THE POLICY OF MASSIVE RETALIATION

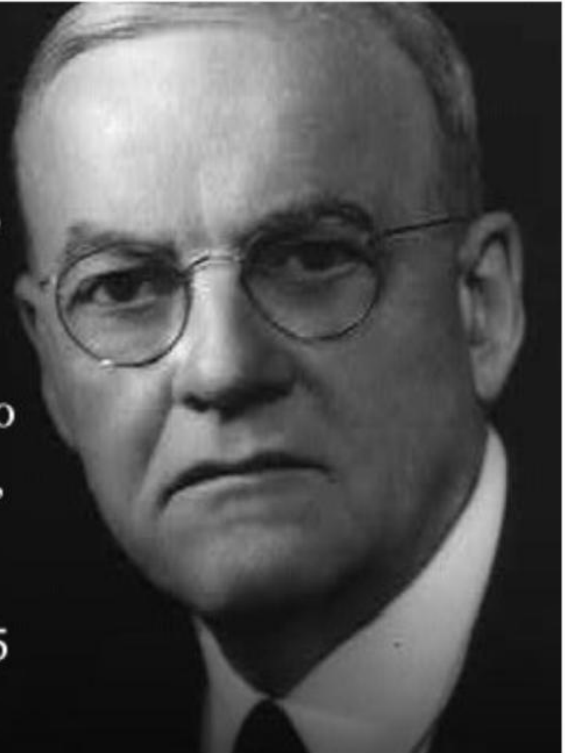
Under Dwight Eisenhower, the policy of Massive Retaliation was introduced:

Essentially, if you attacked the United States, we would use overwhelming nuclear force!

There are two other terms having to do with using nuclear weapons on a massive scale:

Brinksmanship: going to the brink of war to intimidate an enemy.

MAD – Mutually Assured Destruction: the idea that neither side could really use nuclear weapons, because it would be suicidal to launch an attack on one's rival.

A black and white portrait of John Foster Dulles, an older man with glasses, wearing a suit and tie, looking directly at the camera with a serious expression.

“The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art...if you are scared to go to the brink, you are lost.”

–John Foster Dulles, 1955

MCCARTHYISM AND THE FEAR OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

After years of watching aggressive communist regimes take over parts of the world (Stalin in Eastern Europe; Mao in China; Kim Il Sung in Korea) Americans were concerned for the future.

These concerns only got worse when a series of spying cases caused many Americans to fear that the enemy could be among us. The cases of the Rosenbergs and Alger Hiss were particularly troubling.

Sen. Joseph McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee began a series of unfounded and paranoid investigations of Americans to seek out communists in our midst, which jeopardized American freedoms.



AFTER WORLD WAR II, THE UNITED STATES OCCUPIED AND HELPED TO REBUILD ALL THREE OF THE FORMER AXIS POWER NATIONS: WEST GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN.

The United States of America was able to execute a major coup after winning World War II. After winning the war, Americans helped to rebuild each of our former enemies

Italy

Germany

Japan

Eventually, all three nations were rebuilt as capitalist, democratic countries!



THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) IS FOUNDED IN 1949

This organization is still in existence and its headquarters are located right here in the Hampton Roads: Norfolk, Virginia.

NATO was originally founded by the USA, Canada, and a host of Western European nations who were all concerned about the possibility of an invasion from the Soviet Union.

During the Cold War the alliance held up against Soviet pressure; when the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, it expanded into Eastern Europe as well!

The USSR's answer was the Warsaw Pact.



AFTER WORLD WAR II, EAST GERMANY AND MOST OF EASTERN EUROPE WAS CONTROLLED BY THE SOVIET UNION (USSR).

The Soviet Union took over all of Eastern Europe following World War II, including:

East Germany

Hungary

Poland

Bulgaria

Romania

Yugoslavia



THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

Before the Civil Rights Movement began to make major changes during the 1950s and 1960s, there were a variety of major obstacles to African-American voting rights:

1. The Poll Tax
2. The Literacy Test
3. Violent Intimidation

After the Selma March of 1965, public pressure led to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. African-American voter registration increased dramatically then.



VETERANS OF THE VIETNAM WAR WERE NOT TREATED ESPECIALLY WELL WHEN THEY RETURNED.

In the aftermath of most wars, there is enormous public celebration of the men and women who fight for our nation. This was the case after World War I and World War II, and even after the Korean War.

After the Vietnam War, though, there was a very divided population in the United States. “Doves” believed that the war was unjust, and they often treated Vietnam War veterans poorly.



THE COLD WAR PRESIDENTS, 1945 - 1991

Here they are, in order:

1. Harry S. Truman
2. Dwight David Eisenhower
3. John F. Kennedy
4. Lyndon Baines Johnson
5. Richard M. Nixon
6. Gerald Ford
7. Jimmy Carter
8. Ronald Reagan
9. George H. W. Bush

Truman was the man who articulated the policy of containment and led Americans through the Berlin Airlift, policies to stop the spread of communism in Europe, and the Korean War.

Kennedy was the President during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Lyndon Johnson and Nixon both led Americans during the Vietnam War.

Ronald Reagan helped to negotiate the end of the Cold War with Mikhail Gorbachev.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY HAS CHANGED THE WORKFORCE TODAY

There are several questions on past SOL Tests have had to do with the profound influence which new technologies have had on the workforce and the way information is shared.

1. Computer literacy is required today!
2. The internet allows us to work faster and access information quickly. E-mails; blogs; websites for commerce.
3. Satellites facilitate cell phones and allow us to communicate by voice or text.



THE PERSIAN GULF WAR WAS FOUGHT IN 1991

Under George H.W. Bush, Americans fought to liberate Kuwait from the aggression and violence of Saddam Hussein.

The United States, along with a coalition of nations which included NATO and Middle Eastern allies, was able to defeat Iraq and restore Kuwait to self-rule.

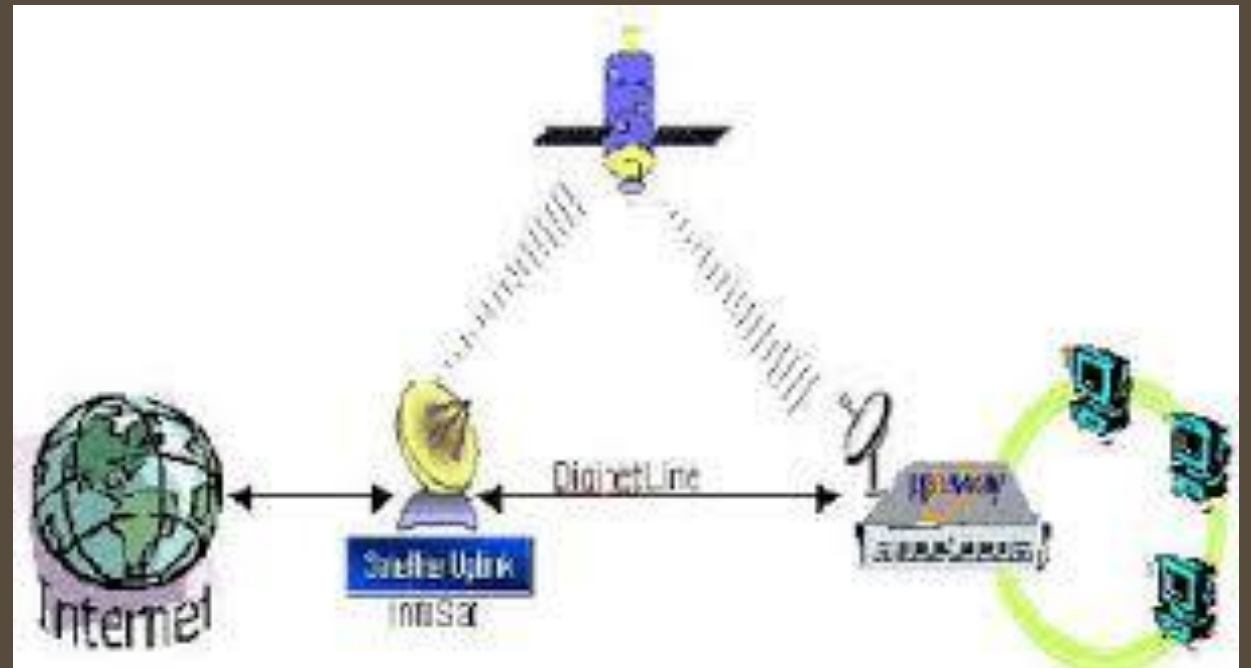
Most of the Iraqi Army surrendered quickly – as can be seen here on the “Interstate of Death.”



SATELLITE TELEVISION AND COMMUNICATION

The use of satellite technology is used for a variety of things today, including:

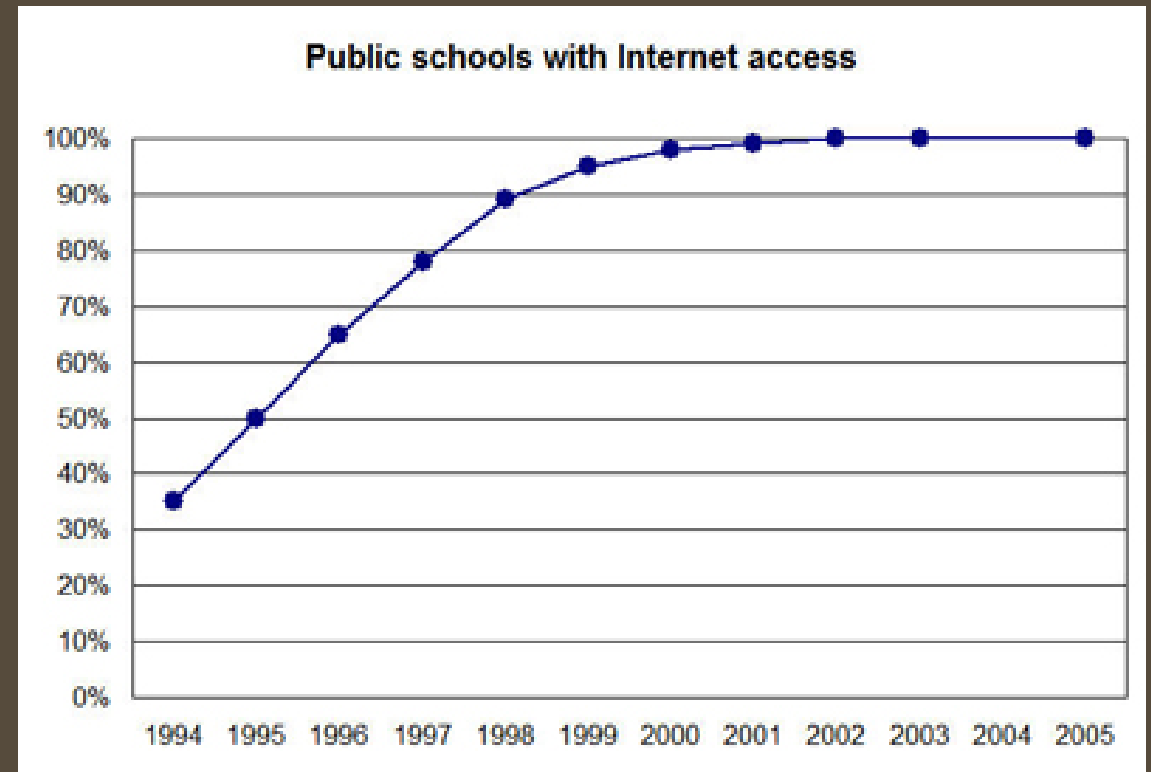
1. Television
2. Cell Phones
3. Internet services



SCHOOLS PROVIDE ACCESS TO EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY, SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS

Modern public schools are able to provide students with access to certain needs:

1. Technology
2. Bilingual Education
3. Internet Resources
4. Free and Reduced Lunches and Breakfasts



SCHOOLS HAVE CHANGED TO INCLUDE SATELLITE CLASSES, BILINGUAL COURSE, AND LEARNING VIA ONLINE CLASSES — USING THE INTERNET

Schools have been required to change with the times:

1. Bilingual classes to accommodate the needs of students who do not speak English.
2. Satellite classes to allow students to learn from afar.
3. Online classes which allow students to work on some course on their own schedule.



DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS

Not every crisis or threat requires a military response. Some crises require simple diplomatic actions. Others require serious diplomacy and organized military responses.

In modern US History, the most pressing example of this was George W. Bush's reaction to the terrorist attacks on 9/11.

There were three responses: (1) diplomatic, seeking allies to help us (2) military responses: Afghanistan, and (3) the response to the American people increasing national security measures via the Patriot Act.

